

## GERMANY WILL BURN 3 VILLAGES TO RUSSIA'S ONE

Announces Reprisals in Poland for Destruction in East Prussia.

## CZAR'S TROOPS NOW OVER Foe's BORDER

Approach Memel on North Bank of River Niemen—Take Big Guns and Prisoners.

Petrograd, March 18.—Russian troops are now fighting in East Prussia on the north bank of the Niemen River east of Tilsit. The engagement with the retreating Germans is in progress on roads leading from Gorda to Memel, according to tonight's report from the General Staff.

Berlin (via London), March 18.—For each East Prussian village burned by the Russians the Germans will put three in Poland. The torch, the German General Staff announced today. Government buildings in Suwalki and other Polish provincial capitals will be sacrificed in retaliation for the harm done by Russian troops to the villages in East Prussia. The Russians are now meeting a determined resistance in East Prussia, near the border.

Statistics furnished by the president of the province of East Prussia show that 80,000 houses have been destroyed in East Prussia by Russian troops. Three hundred thousand refugees are said to be unable to return to East Prussia because they have no means of livelihood. Out of 100,000 horses only 6,000 remain.

(A dispatch from Berlin by wireless telegraph on Wednesday night described these 80,000 houses as private apartments, and said they had been completely pillaged and their furniture removed to Russia by train.)

Following is the text of the reprisals plan given out by the General Staff: "In order of the Russian imperial militia have gained a cheap victory by invading the most northern corner of East Prussia in the direction of Memel. They pillaged and destroyed villages and estates. As a retaliatory measure, towns on Russian territory occupied by us will be compelled to make payment of large sums.

"For every village burned down by these Russian hordes on German territory, and for each estate destroyed, three villages or estates on Russian territory occupied by us will be sacrificed to the flames. All damages caused by the destruction by fire of Russian government buildings at Suwalki and other provincial capitals in German hands."

## CANNON NOT WORDS PLEAD FOR FRANCE

Briand Tells Why Ministers Decline to Grant Interviews.

Paris, March 18.—Aristide Briand, former minister of France and now minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Cabinet, explained today to the correspondent of The Associated Press why he and other Cabinet members had consistently declined to grant interviews since the outbreak of the war.

"We rely upon the justice of our cause," the Minister said, "which we think is amply proved by the facts of the war. We have passed the hour of words; it is cannon that pleads for us now. We have no time to spare for engagements and resistance to aggressions. As for our friends abroad, they are in a position to understand the facts. If they do not take account of what is going on, so much the more unfortunate for them."

The material facts are: First, France made every possible effort to maintain peace; this has been demonstrated by the diplomatic documents already made public. Second, France was not first to take measures for mobilization, and she even withdrew her covering troops for a distance of ten kilometers (six miles) from her own frontier to avoid any irreparable incidents. In this she took the risk of imprudence.

"At the same time, she affirmed her attachment to peace and her desire to preserve it. Third, Germany, not France, invaded Belgium, and this again is a positive fact sufficiently eloquent—a fact which offers a solid foundation upon which the judgment of neutral countries may be built."

## Belgian Monument to America

Brussels (via London), March 18.—Prominent Belgians have initiated a movement to erect a monument to America in token of gratitude for the assistance given by the United States in feeding the war suffering in Belgium. The monument will be erected at the intersection of the Avenue Louise and the Boulevard Waterloo, the most conspicuous spot in Brussels. The design of the monument will be decided later.

## Subscribe \$45,500,000.

Berlin, March 18. (By Wireless to Sayre, N. Y.)—Non-subscribers to the loan amount to \$45,500,000. Included in this amount is \$5,000,000 from depositors in Berlin savings banks and \$7,500,000 from the city of Berlin.

## LOWNE'S DOETTE

"Between Seasons' Glove"  
A truly smart, satisfactory glove that is washable.

Stylish, comfortable, hygienic.  
The latest shades; grey stone and chamois, also white and black.

For men, women, and children.  
Name in every pair.

Ask your dealer

## BRITISH KILLER KAISER'S COUSIN, COMRADE SAYS

Leopold of Hohenzollern One of Three Princes with Troops Slaughtered in Furious Fighting at Neuve Chapelle.

London, March 18.—The village of Neuve Chapelle, converted into a shambles by the bombardment of the British, now is a heap of ruins thickly strewn with bodies, according to the description of the British operations in that region by an official "eye-witness," gave out today by the press bureau. Although the Germans were inferior to their antagonists both in numbers and in artillery, the eye-witness declares they offered heroic resistance, using machine guns effectively.

One captured German officer stated that three German princes, including Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, were serving in one of the battalions at Neuve Chapelle. This prisoner expressed the belief that all three princes had been killed. The British eye-witness declares they offered heroic resistance, using machine guns effectively.

At the end of March 10 the bodies of two thousand German soldiers had been found in the section south of the village of Neuve Chapelle. In front of the British battalions east of the village, the statement asserts, five hundred more were counted, which did not include the large number buried in the ruins of the village.

During the night a curious device of the enemy was discovered by a British patrol. The device consisted of a dummy figure stuck in the ground in front of the German trenches. Upon being moved the figure exploded, and one of the British soldiers was injured.

Describing the shelling of Aubers by the British howitzers, the eye-witness says a certain tower which was a prominent feature of the landscape was suddenly projected into the air. It disappeared in mid-air and came down in a cloud of dust.

Prisoners who have been all through the war declare that never have they experienced such a bombardment as that which preceded the assault upon Neuve Chapelle. One wounded Prussian officer declared indignantly, "You do not fight, you murder. My regiment never had a chance from the first. Nothing could live under such a fire."

The recruitment of prisoners against the British artillery has been frequently expressed.

In spite of their exhaustion, the aspect of the prisoners spoke highly of German discipline. Their persons were extraordinarily clean, and most of them were fresh shavers, believing they soon would finish with the Russians, and that they then would crush France and Great Britain.

In conclusion, the eye-witness says he believes the Germans lost 18,000 men at Neuve Chapelle.

## U. S. TO INSPECT ALL WAR PRISON CAMPS

Will Report on Conditions and Distribute Supplies to Interned Men.

Washington, March 18.—An arrangement between Great Britain and Germany and Austria by which representatives of the United States will inspect and report upon alien prison camps in those countries, and distribute supplies to interned men, was announced tonight by the State Department.

At the same time it was stated that through the Good Offices of the American government similar arrangements were under contemplation between Russia and France and Germany and Austria-Hungary.

These agreements are based on the recommendations contained in a report by Chandler P. Anderson, formerly counselor of the State Department, who conferred with the foreign offices of Great Britain, Germany and Austria-Hungary last November, and visited some of the detention camps in those countries.

Mr. Anderson also reported on the exercise of good offices of the United States to bring about a better understanding among the European belligerents regarding the repatriation of civilian prisoners. In this connection it is announced that Great Britain and Austria-Hungary have expressed a willingness to exchange man for man, detained enemy civilians of military age, while an arrangement for the release of civilians of non-military age has not yet been reached.

The department's statement followed in part: "Through the good offices of the government of the United States an arrangement has been entered into between Great Britain and Germany and Austria-Hungary, and a similar arrangement is under consideration between Russia and France, by which the representatives of the United States in these countries will be authorized to inspect and report upon the prisoners' camps and distribute to the prisoners the supplies from their own governments and from other sources."

"The basis of this arrangement is briefy: 'Each of the belligerent governments undertakes to furnish for the information of the others a complete statement of its policy with regard to the treatment of prisoners, with full details, showing the supplies furnished, the medical and life during internment, supplemented by copies of orders and instructions issued from time to time to the commandants of the prisoners' camps.'

"The belligerent governments will permit the representatives of the United States in each country to have access to the prisoners, and will allow the prisoners to furnish statements of life and requirements which they wish to have communicated to their own government."

"Mr. Anderson's report shows that the government of Great Britain had then agreed not to detain any women or children or males under seventeen or over fifty-five, between Great Britain and Germany, or under eighteen or over fifty-five, between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, or physicians or clergymen, unless some special reason justified detention in individual cases."

"Both sides agreed to arrange for the reciprocal release of civilians physically disqualified for military service."

"In addition to the arrangements thus adopted, these governments have under consideration further arrangements for the exchange and release of detained enemy aliens, which arrangements, and the respective positions of the belligerent governments with respect thereto are understood to be as follows:

"1. The German and Austria-Hungarian governments are prepared to agree to the reciprocal release of civilians over the age for compulsory military service, in the case of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and in the case of Russia and France, this question has been under consideration, and may be reconsidered."

"2. Both sides have expressed a willingness to agree to an exchange, man for man, of civilians of military age on lists to be proposed on each side for the approval of the other."

"3. In regard to military prisoners, the German and Austria-Hungarian governments have made for the arrangements for the exchange of prisoners, except that, on the suggestion of the government of the United States early in November, both sides have agreed that all wounded prisoners are to be personally taken in any single operation; inflicted three or four times that number of casualties and have given the Germans an undeniable thrashing."

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## SUBMARINE RUNS BY CHANAK FORT; SUNK AT NAGARA

French Craft Passes Dardanelles Narrows, but Hits Rocky Shore.

FORCED TO RISE, MEETS TURKS' FIRE

Admiral Guepratte Declares the Strait Safe Up to Kephez Bernu—Confident of Victory.

London, March 19.—The loss of a French submarine in an attempt to run through the Dardanelles is described by Rear Admiral Guepratte, of the French Dardanelles fleet, in an interview with the Tenedos correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph." The attempt apparently was made some time ago, although no announcement has been made of it here.

"The attempt had as its object the sinking of the Turkish cruiser Sultan Selim," formerly the German cruiser "Goeben," the correspondent says. Rear Admiral Guepratte told him: "The submarine was submerged and successfully navigated the Strait up to the corner where the Asiatic coast juts out at Nagara."

"Through some miscalculation, which is quite natural when a submarine is trying to thread a tortuous channel without the aid of a periscope, the hull struck the rocky shore, compelling the boat to rise to the surface. Immediately the submarine appeared the forts opened fire, sinking her. Only a few of her crew escaped, and these were made prisoners."

"Regarding the present situation in the Dardanelles, Rear Admiral Guepratte said the waters of the strait are clear as far as Kephez Cape, to which point all vessels of the fleet can now safely navigate."

"244, however, are between Chanak Kale and Kild Bahr, where also are the main coast defenses."

"When these are removed the rest will be easy, although the assistance of land forces will be needed. For the full success of the undertaking not a shadow of doubt remains. The French fleet thus far has sustained no other casualties."

"The Turks in the Dardanelles now have concentrated on the narrow point, says the Athens correspondent of 'The Daily Telegraph.' The correspondent adds that the main mine field is being worked entirely by Germans."

The naval correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" says: "More than a week has elapsed since the Admiralty issued its official statement of the progress of the operations in the Dardanelles. The truth is that the operations are progressing very favorably, and in due order and sequence."

"Admiral Carden is not the man to run unnecessary risks, though there can be no doubt that the fleet, by sheer weight of metal, could, unassisted, smash its way through to the Sea of Marmara, and the Bosphorus if that were desired or desirable."

"So far as we are acquainted with the course of operations the fleet has been doing its work splendidly, but the attack on the Dardanelles, conducted by one part of a great combined strategic operation which has its points of gravity in Russian movements in the Black Sea, in an attack on Smyrna and in movements in Egypt and the Persian Gulf."

"We must not therefore expect that an attempt will be made to drive through the Narrows at any cost. The Germans are making the widest statement concerning the situation, the Queen Elizabeth, the Lord Nelson, the Agamemnon and other ships are declared to have been damaged."

"The Admiralty report on the casualties is the clearest refutation of all such statements. The report states that the Queen Elizabeth, the Lord Nelson, the Agamemnon and other ships are declared to have been damaged."

"The general conclusion is that the war has been well begun, and is progressing steadily, awaiting developments, perhaps, in other regions, but certain of attaining its end. On this matter the public may be assured. We know that General Hamade has proceeded with two divisions. The Russians are known to be in movement, and other troops are gathering for the operations."

Paris, March 18.—An agency dispatch from Athens dated March 17, says that the naval operations of the Allies at Smyrna have been temporarily suspended, and that the Turks are taking advantage of this respite to repair the damage to their batteries and forts. They are pursuing the same course also at the Dardanelles, on either side of the Sea of Marmara.

There are about 180,000 Turkish troops west of Constantinople, according to the latest intelligence reaching the Allies. The correspondent continues: "Forty thousand men are on the Gallipoli Peninsula, 30,000 are in European Turkey and the rest are on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles."

It is reported here that the Turks are placing guns on the principal heights surrounding Constantinople, on both the European and Asiatic sides of the Bosphorus.

Amsterdam, via London, March 18.—According to the "Berlin Tages-Zeitung," the American Ambassador in Constantinople, Mr. H. H. Hays, has been informed by the Turkish government that Constantinople for the Dardanelles.

An attack was delivered at the village of Stegna, near the village of Jednorozec, and was repulsed. The village of Stegna was taken, the Germans falling back in considerable disorder across the river.

All this country northeast of Przasnysz to the river is still the hiding place of a great number of Germans left over from the rout which carried the main force back to Khorle. They are found in small groups, and are being hunted and exterminated by the Polish army.

In a letter to the Polish government, Mr. Hays, sponsor of the bill, Mr. Hinman's motion to defer was carried by a vote of 82 to 47. Republicans lining up solidly behind their leader, while Democrats and Progressives voted with Mr. McCre.

McCre charged that "a secret opposition is working underhandedly against this bill," and declared if action were deferred the motives of those opposing immediate action might be misconstrued.

Mr. Hinman resented the charge that there was anything secret about his opposition.

Young Student Disappears.  
Frederick Weiss, nineteen years old, son of Jacob Weiss, of 107 Jamaica Avenue, Astoria, has been missing since last Monday, and last evening detectives of the Queens Headquarters were asked by his parents to search for him. He was a student at the College of Pharmacy in this city and one of his home men of his class. He left home last Monday, presumably to go to school, and that was the last heard of him. His parents said he had been worrying lately over his studies.

## WHEN A man does one thing especially well people are apt to associate him with that one thing—and that alone.

It's true that Frank H. Simonds writes particularly well about the war, but that is only one field which engages his pen on The Tribune's editorial page.

On one day recently his page touched subjects as varying as the art of shovelling dirt and the preparation of Chicken a la King! It is an entertaining page that he and his associates are making, an authoritative page—but a vastly human page as well.

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## SUDAN IN REVOLT, GERMANS REPORT

Traveller Declares Derivishes in Possession of Entire District.

GENERAL HAWLEY AND ALL OFFICERS SLAIN

Attempt to Oppose 40,000 Tribesmen with Only 6,000 Men Proves Suicidal.

Berlin, March 18. (By Wireless to Sayre, N. Y.)—A German merchant who has recently returned from Egypt is authority for the declaration that the whole of the Sudan, including Khartoum, and also parts of Nubia, are in possession of the Derivishes. The statements of this traveller are published in the "Vossische Zeitung." He describes also an engagement near Fashoda last December in which General Hawley, of the British army, and a number of other officers, together with about two thousand men, lost their lives.

The merchant in question relates a story of the alleged uprising of the Senussi tribesmen in November. He declares that they destroyed an Australian camp near the Pyramids on November 19, killing two hundred Australians and capturing guns and provisions. Later, in large force, not less than 40,000 men, they destroyed the entire Province of Fayum and destroyed all railroads, including the Cairo-Assuan line.

On December 1 they destroyed the Alexandria-Cairo Railroad, near Damman. Thousands of tribesmen responded to the appeal of the Derivishes, and on December 13 forty thousand of them marched in the direction of Fashoda, the White Nile, where General Hawley opposed them with six thousand troops. Of the men under Hawley all the native soldiers deserted to the Derivishes, leaving him with only a few British troops. The rest of the contingent was killed, and General Hawley and all his officers fell. Nahr-el-Asi, commanding the Derivishes, had all his prisoners decapitated.

The native chiefs joined the Derivishes, who on January 1 took possession of the important military post at Nasser, in the district of Sennar.

This merchant declares furthermore that the Derivishes destroyed all the telegraph lines in lower Egypt.

Granted that the news given out by the German merchant from Egypt is true, it is the first definite statement of these serious conditions to reach the public. The only previous reference to any such state of affairs came from Berlin in the latter part of December, when a wireless message reported uprising of serious dimensions in the Sudan. Eighty thousand natives had started to attack the British Province of Khartoum, and the Moslem population of certain districts was described as rising against the English.

The Senussi tribesmen are members of a Moslem sect of North Africa. The latest available British army list shows that the British army has lost Hawley, either in its active roster or among those who have been reported killed since the war began. While there are several Hawleys named as officers in the official record, none of them ranks so high as a general.

The only General Hawley mentioned in available reference books in connection with the British army is Major General William Hambury Hawley, who died in 1890. He is eighty-five years old.

PROTESTS ARREST OF GERMAN CONSUL

Embassy Claims Immunity for Seattle Official Accused of Conspiracy.

Washington, March 18.—The arrest of the German Consul, William Mueller, and his assistant, R. M. Schultz, on a charge of attempting to influence corruptly employees of the Seattle Dry Dock and Construction Company, was the basis of a protest today to the State Department today by the German Embassy.

The embassy contends that the arrest of the consul was a violation of the consular treaty and that the authorities of Seattle had exceeded their powers in serving a warrant of arrest upon Mueller and searching the consulate.

In response to the protest the State Department immediately took up the matter with the German government. At the same time the Department of Justice directed its special agent in Seattle to make an investigation of the circumstances attending Mueller's arrest and Counselor Lansing gave his attention to the legal status of consuls under the German treaty.

Seattle, March 18.—Counsel for Mueller and Schultz today furnished \$1,000 bail for each, binding them to appear for trial in the Superior Court tomorrow.

County Prosecuting Attorney Alfred H. Lundin, after reading a summary of Ambassador von Bernstorff's complaint to the State Department, denied that the German consulate was searched.

"Not a paper was even touched, not a door broken open," he declared. Consul Mueller said today that the bills of lading alleged to have been stolen by Mueller from the Seattle Dry Dock and Construction Company showed the shipment of many cases of engines and parts, anchors, chains, supports, connecting rods and many other articles, including mattresses, which might well be used in the equipment of submarines, and that he would report to Ambassador von Bernstorff.

LOW ROUND TRIP FARES DAILY VIA THE SCENIC HIGHWAY TO CALIFORNIA'S EXPOSITIONS.

Very low round trip fares are now in effect via the Scenic Highway of the Northern Pacific Railway, which will permit you to see both the San Francisco and San Diego Expositions at no additional expense. The Exposition really begins when you board its transcontinental train from Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City to North Platte, Omaha, and then to the Exposition grounds at the Pacific coast terminus of the Scenic Highway.

If you will advise me about when you will start your trip, I will be glad to send a complete set of our travel literature, including illustrated Exposition folders, and a list of the stations where you found the crowd still streaming to the street. It was half an hour before each car was loaded with three hundred tons of the lead. Trains were started as rapidly as they could be loaded, and the last train will not get away until daylight tomorrow.

Captain Sweeney was drilling the East Side boys of the Juvenile Police Force when the alarm came in. Twenty of the youngsters immediately volunteered for service, and set out with their rifles for the station, where they found the crowd still streaming to the street. It was half an hour before each car was loaded with three hundred tons of the lead. Trains were started as rapidly as they could be loaded, and the last train will not get away until daylight tomorrow.

VIENNA.—On the heights west of Laboresrev an attack by numerically superior forces was repulsed after a sanguinary battle, with great loss to the enemy. Several companies being annihilated.

Repeated attempts by the Russians to capture vantage points among our positions by means of surprise attacks, delivered by forces outnumbering the defenders also failed. We captured 250 prisoners.

BERLIN.—Russian attacks on German positions between the Pissa and Orzye rivers, in Northern Poland, as well as northeast of Przasnysz, continued yesterday without success. West of the Skwa River we took 900 prisoners of war and east of the Skwa 1,000 prisoners and four machine guns.

## UNITED STATES CANNOT ACCEPT BRITISH ORDER

Will Tell Allies Stipulations Are Outside Law and Practice.

WANTS BLOCKADE LIMITS DEFINED

Washington Hopes Decree Will Be Modified to Conserve Neutral Commerce.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, March 18.—"The sole right of a belligerent in dealing with neutral vessels on the high seas is limited to visit and search, unless a blockade is proclaimed and effectively maintained."

This declaration of policy by the American government is contained in a recent note to Germany in protesting its war zone decree and, it is understood, will form the underlying principle of a vigorous protest to Great Britain and France against enforcement of the recent British Order in Council.

While the word "blockade" is mentioned in the notes explaining the Order in Council, the declaration makes no reference to the declaration of enforcement of a blockade. Therefore, the American government contends, according to a high State Department official, that no notice of a blockade has been served on this country, and the United States cannot accept the British war zone decree.

Not only has the American policy of visit and search been outlined to Germany in positive terms, but Great Britain also has had formal notice that this government cannot, without protest, permit American ships or cargoes to be taken to a British port and detained on presumptions created by special enactments which are clearly at variance with the international law and practice. This declaration was contained in the original note sent to Great Britain on December 26 last protesting against interference with neutral commerce by British warships.

Just how these declarations of American policy in the last few months fit in with the rules laid down by the Order in Council can best be judged by the attitude of the government toward the order. In its note of inquiry to Great Britain and France the United States has asserted that to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin without intending to confiscate them unless they would otherwise be liable to condemnation presents a proposed course of action previously unknown to international law. Students of international law pointed out today that the United States must of necessity, if its course is to be kept clear, protest to Great Britain and France against the Order in Council.

The United States is also expected to raise the point that the various declarations of the allied governments are not sufficiently specific in their limitations of the areas of their operations against commerce. It is not wholly satisfying to administration officials that Great Britain and France shall announce that their cruiser activities will be confined to the Mediterranean Sea. The United States expects a definite delimitation will be made later.

One thing made certain today was that no mention of any curtailment of the national revenues through the activities of the Allies will be suggested by this government in any protest it may make, for it is known it would receive no consideration.

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